

quately will safeguard against this possibility, definite loan proposals will serve only to hasten the military move against the Reich which, in certain circles here, is being strongly urged as against the gentler system of custom receipt seizures and guarantees which Premier Poincaré submitted to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

Although the usual sources of official information were mute to-night, and the French press was without comment of interpretative nature on the subject of the huge projected credit from America, through the Quai d'Orsay, The Tribune is able to state on the highest authority that the foregoing reflects the official French attitude.

#### France Would Be Delighted

Should French demands be safeguarded, however, France, it is made clear, would be something more than overjoyed at the financial entry of the United States into this badly complicated situation.

#### Rome Sees U. S. as Hope Of World in Debt Crisis

"America Alone Can Save Both Allies and Germany From Economic Ruin," Says Press

ROME, Dec. 16 (By The Associated Press).—The reports from Washington of probable American intervention in the effort to solve the financial and economic problems of Europe have been received with great interest and satisfaction by official quarters here and the public at large.

Strong hopes that the reports are true are based on what seems a rooted conviction that the European deadlock is unbreakable unless America joins forces with Europe and lends her influence for the restoration of the war-torn nations.

"America alone can save the Allies and Germany from economic ruin, as has been often repeated," says the "Giornale d'Italia," adding:

"President Harding seems to have entered this order of ideas, taking the first step toward solution of the great crisis which has been tormenting our continent for four years."

The newspaper goes on to say that intervention by the United States would eliminate the dangerous differences between England and France, since France would no longer have a pretext for occupying the Ruhr, and since both London and Paris would seriously endanger the peace of Europe.

#### Cuno Calls Financiers To Map Loan Proposal

Premier to Demand Guaranty From Industry; Hoped U. S. Aid Buys Up Plunging Mark

By Wireless to The Tribune

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Chancellor Cuno, following a conference of Finance Ministry officials at which Herr Bergmann, who carried the last German reparations proposals to London, read his report of the proceedings on the occasion of his London trip, to-night consulted the various party leaders as to the general situation and issued an invitation to representatives of industry and finance to confer with him early next week as to the new proposals which are to be made by Germany to the Allies. These are to be delivered to the conference of premiers at Paris January 2.

At the conference next week Cuno will demand a definite guaranty from German industry of an internal loan which will be used, together with the loan which it is reported here the United States is ready to make to Germany, in covering reparations payments, stabilizing the mark and laying the foundation for a fundamental readjustment of the entire reparations problem.

The report here—which is being taken as definite—is that the United States is ready to lend Germany \$1,500,000,000 as a means of bringing the staggering mark to its feet and cutting the Gordian reparations knot. Publication of this report caused the greatest joy throughout Germany to-day, while the mere prospect of such a loan was sufficient to improve the status of the mark by more than a thousand points, it being quoted at the close of the bourse at a little over 6,000 to the dollar.

American aid to Germany is regarded as the most welcome Christmas present that could possibly come this way of this country, while the reluctance of the United States into the very heart of the European financial wilderness is regarded as a beacon light that will lead Europe out of its present financial straits.

No official intimations have been forthcoming in this country of definite plans for the granting of a loan of \$1,500,000,000 to Germany.

The statement, made by a high official at Washington Thursday, that a large portion of the German population would starve within a year unless grain credits were obtained by Germany in this country formed the basis of the report of a projected loan which has been published in Germany. The requisite amount of credits stipulated by the Washington official was \$1,500,000,000.

#### New York State Bankers Silent on German Loan

Meet in Annual Session at the Commodore; Discuss Only Domestic Problems

Speakers before a meeting of members of the New York State Bankers' Association, Group 6, which was held yesterday morning in the Hotel Commodore, made no reference to the proposed \$1,500,000,000 loan to Germany.

The principal address of the gathering was on "Farming Problems" which was made by John G. Gerow, of Washingtonville, Orange County. Mr. Gerow is the organizer of the Farmers' Loan and Trust, and the chairman of the League. He discussed the growth of that organization, which has thousands of members in New York State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Massachusetts.

The meeting was concluded by a luncheon and the annual election of officers. Those chosen to head the association for the coming year were William J. Turck, president of the Kingston Trust Company, Chairman; and E. W. Carpenter, of Marlboro, secretary and treasurer.

The association's spring meeting, it was decided, will be held at Lake Mohawk, N. Y.

#### Pope Mourns Narutowicz as Friend of Pre-Election Days

ROME, Dec. 16.—News of the assassination of President Narutowicz moved Rome deeply. This was especially true of the Vatican, as Pope Pius was an apostolic visitor to Poland before his election to the Pontificate and has the most pleasant recollections of his meeting with M. Narutowicz.

In official circles it is recalled that M. Narutowicz opposed in most vigorous manner the attacks on the Soviet Union made by M. Tschichow, the Soviet Russian Foreign Minister, at the Geneva conference.

Schoolboy, 13, Hanged Self

BUFFALO, Dec. 16.—Frank S. Chester, thirteen-year-old son of a dentist, hanged himself tonight because he feared he would not be passed in his school examinations.

## Slain President Won Office as 'Dark Horse' of Liberal Bloc

Elected by Coalition of Left Wing With National Minorities to Defeat Reactionary, Narutowicz Faced Bitter Hostility When Regime Began

By Joseph Shaplen

Special Cable to The Tribune  
Special Foreign Financial Correspondence

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The election of Gabriel Narutowicz, President of Poland, who was assassinated to-day, was a distinct surprise. Here, President Narutowicz, who was a close friend of General Pilsudski and an avowed liberal, was a "dark horse," pushed forward by the parties of the Left and the so-called national minorities to prevent a reactionary from becoming head of the Polish state.

His election, however, was regarded as the beginning of serious international and political conflicts in Poland, the outcome of which was likely to have a far-reaching effect upon the very fate of Poland as a great European state.

Only on the fourth ballot, when the so-called minorities—the Jews, Ukrainians, White Russians and Germans—cast their 102 votes for him, did he begin to threaten the candidacy of Count Zamojski, Ambassador to France. With Zamojski, the candidate of the Right parties, commanding 224 votes, and Wojciechowski, candidate of the Left, polling only 146 votes, which, according to the rules, compelled him to abandon the contest, the Left parties switched to Narutowicz to prevent Zamojski's triumph. Thus the national minority parties performed the striking feat of determining the election of a Polish President.

Dictatorship Threatened

The minorities refused to support Wojciechowski, despite his being otherwise a radical-progressive, because of his anti-Semitic inclinations, as evidenced during his activity as Minister of the Interior in Paderewski's Cabinet in 1919. This, however, has not given the reactionaries opportunity to raise the cry that the new President is the creature of "foreign" elements and otherwise to engage in the outburst of chauvinistic activity which found expression in this week's disorders in Warsaw, followed by a thirty-six-hour general strike.

Narutowicz was further unwelcome to the Right parties because of his close friendship with Pilsudski. The conservatives had been threatening a coup d'état against the government and the establishment of a dictatorship, though the importance of their threats was considerably discounted. They refused to attend the inauguration of Narutowicz and have vowed to fight the government's program to the finish.

Worker for World Peace

As Foreign Minister, which portfolio he resigned to assume the Presidency, Narutowicz proved himself a sincere follower of the idea of international understandings for peace. His administration, therefore, was expected to mark a period of constructive work in this direction. He was not regarded as a fanatic follower of French orientation, believing in the necessity of Poland's following a more independent policy.

Narutowicz was born in 1865 in Telaki, Kovno Province. He was educated in Lissa gymnasium, Petrograd University and the Zurich Polytechnicum, where he became professor of hydraulics. As a hydraulic engineer he directed big engineering enterprises in Switzerland and the United States, from which he returned to Poland after his liberation. He was Minister of Public Works in 1920 and 1921 and Foreign Minister since June, 1922.

showing strong symptoms of war, which could have been avoided had we entered the league.

"There must be a world organization to promote peace. The four-power treaty has failed utterly. It has aroused jealousies on the part of some of the powers and France has failed to ratify. The very fact that we are spending nearly, indeed quite, as much for the navy this year as last and several times more than before the war evidences the fact that the four-power pact and other pacts growing out of the Washington conference have gone to naught. We must deal with the whole question and all the leading powers. It would be silly to attempt to deal with naval disarmament alone, in view of what has already happened.

"Step Toward League"

"A call for such a conference would draw attention to the fact the League of Nations is still functioning. It might be a step to our entrance into the, or a league of nations, or some form of organization to keep the peace and reduce burdens of land and naval armament.

British Expected to Ask U. S. To Reduce Debt Interest

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A proposal that the 4½ per cent interest rate on the war loans to Great Britain be modified is expected in British quarters here to come under consideration when the Anglo-American debt negotiations are resumed here early in the new year.

It was indicated to-day that the new British delegation, which is to arrive in New York on January 2, probably would be prepared to request not only a change in the interest rate, but an extension also of the thirty-year period under which the loans are to run. Either of these modifications would require new legislation by Congress.

In advance of submission of the British proposals, American officials decline to say what their attitude will be.

Women Diplomat Sworn In

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 16.—Miss Lucille Atcherson, said to be the first woman ever appointed in the United States diplomatic corps, received the oath of office here to-day. She has been named an embassy clerk. She departed for Washington, where she will serve in the Department of State before being sent abroad.

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New York Tribune

Gabriel Narutowicz



P.E.A.

turned for flight, but was immediately borne down by the infuriated spectators, who kicked and beat him unmercifully. He was rescued with difficulty by the police and taken to the police station under exceptionally heavy guard.

News of the tragedy spread like wildfire throughout the capital to-day, evoking expressions of horror from all, including the political enemies of the martyred Executive in the political world.

The President's body was removed to his residence, where a full military guard is standing watch.

Was Once Swiss Citizen

M. Narutowicz held Swiss citizenship papers until a short time before his election to the Presidency, when he changed them to Polish. His entry into the political arena was generally credited to the efforts of General Pilsudski, to whom he was related.

His election to the Presidency was a complete surprise, and his adversaries asserted loudly that it was brought about by the support of the Jewish deputies.

Since M. Narutowicz took the oath of office anti-Semitic demonstrations have been more frequent and bitter. On Election Day, December 9, he was hissed by students while women students rained his carriage with snowballs.

M. Narutowicz reached Parliament House to take the oath of office before an almost empty hall, only the Socialists and non-Polish deputies being present. The Nationalists refused to attend.

Throughout the last week the riots against the Jews have been of serious character, while anti-Narutowicz parades assumed alarming proportions. The President called on the Minister of the Interior to resign on the grounds of incapacity, and at the same time dismissed the Warsaw chief of police.

British Envoy Seen Murder

Among the eyewitnesses of the shooting of President Narutowicz was William G. Max-Muller, the British Minister, who, overcome with emotion, fainted.

The opposition shown to M. Narutowicz came mainly from the Nationalists, representing the purely Polish population, the members of this party resenting the election of a man who they declared represented the non-Polish and radical elements.

The Nationalist deputies after the election announced officially that they would refuse to support M. Narutowicz or any Cabinet appointment by him. They asserted he was elected by the votes of the Jews, Ukrainians, Germans and Russians, receiving only 102 votes.

Slayer Beaten by Crowd

M. Narutowicz collapsed and died within a few moments. The slayer

votes, while 227 Polish votes were cast for Count Zamojski.

Padereuski Shocked by Polish Leader's Murder

Ex-Premier, Kept in Ignorance Until Concert Ends, Voices "Condemnation and Regret"

News of the assassination of President Narutowicz in Poland yesterday was kept from Ignace Jan Padereuski, former Polish Premier, until he had finished his piano concert yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall.

When he was told of it he consented to talk to reporters for the first time since his return to the United States on October 28, and made the following statement:

"News of this event has been concealed from me until this moment. Had I known it before I would have canceled my concert. Please express my absolute condemnation and regret of the act that has taken place. This is the first time in the history of Poland that a ruler has been assassinated."

Asked if he would answer a question, Mr. Padereuski said: "No, no, please excuse me. I am exhausted after my concert. All I can say is to repeat that I condemn and regret the act."

The former Premier said he had not been personally acquainted with President Narutowicz.

Mr. Padereuski denied himself to all save members of his family and staff after the concert, which lasted for three hours and a quarter and which was ended only when he retired to the artists' quarters and refused to reappear on the stage.

As soon as he learned of the situation he cancelled a dinner party he was giving to twenty of his friends at the Hotel Gotham last night. Included in the guest list were Prince and Princess Radziwili. Members of his staff said he would not cancel his Monday night concert in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, nor succeeding ones. His secretary said he had instructions to prepare appropriate cablegrams to the family of the assassinated President and to government officials.

Mr. Padereuski was president of the Council of Ministers, or Premier of Poland, from December, 1918, to November, 1919, and represented his country at the Versailles conference. Before he became Prime Minister he had devoted practically all of his time to helping the Polish cause in the United States at great financial loss to himself.

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**Dealer:** Because it is more nourishing.

**Customer:** Why is it more nourishing?

**Dealer:** First because every loaf of VITOVIM contains two-thirds of a pint of rich, whole milk. No water is used. Other white breads are made either from water alone or with a little skimmed milk and a large amount of water.

**Customer:** Is there any other reason?

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**Customer:** But how can I be sure that VITOVIM is really more nourishing than other breads?

**Dealer:** Because scientists from our leading Universities have performed hundreds of feeding experiments with VITOVIM and other breads. These experiments proved in a startling way that VITOVIM was far superior to any other bread ever baked—in fact the most perfect all round food ever produced.

**Customer:** How about flavor?

**Dealer:** VITOVIM has the richest and most delicious flavor I've ever tasted in any bread!

**Customer:** But doesn't it cost a few cents more than other breads?

**Dealer:** Of course. But you get more. The milk alone which you get in this loaf actually costs more than the flour used in most breads. Then there is the additional cost of the vitamins and mineral salts from the whole wheat. Considering its great food-value VITOVIM is really much less expensive than other breads. In fact, it is the best and cheapest food of any kind that you can buy.

**Customer:** Very well. From now on I want nothing but

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